TSE-0020 (contd); TSE-0021

	1	man, as it were. And I just want, I have a	
	2	very brief comment to follow up on the	
_	3	physicians that were up here representing WPSR,	
1	4	which that it is unwise, unfair, and	
	5	unacceptable for the DOE to ask the citizens of	
	6	Washington or Oregon to assume the additional	
	7	health risks that will come with additional	
	8	wastes imported to Hanford. That's my	
	9	statement.	
	10	But, I am not quite done. I also	
	11	have a friend who regrettably could not be here	
	12	this evening. He is a citizen, a taxpayer, a	
	13	voter, and a friend of mine, and he asked me to	
	14	read his statement to the DOE, which I also	
	15	delivered to Yvonne in writing. And this is	
_	E -002	from Dane Spencer, and he lives on Bainbridge	
See L-00	20	Island.	
	18	Statement to the Department of	
	19	Energy.	
	20	Let me see if I have this right. I	
	21	am a little confused about all this nuclear	
	22	waste and I want to see if it makes sense to	
	23	you, because it doesn't make sense to me.	
	2 4	In 1945 U.S. citizens paid taxes for	
	25	the Manhattan Project, a project we knew	
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			12
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TSE-0021 (contd)

See	
L-0020	

nothing about, that resulted in producing nuclear waste, as well as the two bombs that were dropped on Japan.

Less than one year after the bombing of Japan we created and detonated another atomic bomb that continued to spread fallout, spending U.S. citizens taxpayer money, again without our knowledge or permission.

The Atomic Energy Commission, which is now the Department of Energy, continued to create and detonate atomic bombs, spending U.S. citizen taxpayer money, again without our knowledge, continuing to contaminate every man, woman and child in the United States, and parts of Canada and Mexico, with fallout, while accumulating large amounts of radioactive waste in various parts of this country.

The AEC/Department of Energy, in fact, from 1945 to 1962 detonated over 1,000 atomic and nuclear bombs, many above ground, contributing to at least 20,000 deaths of U.S. citizens from thyroid cancer, according to figures released by the United States Centers for Disease Control.

In other words, the AEC/Department

TSE-0021 (contd)

See	
L-0020	

1 2

of Energy killed U.S. citizens using U.S. taxpayer money and did so ostensibly without our knowledge.

Additionally, the production of these atomic and nuclear weapons created huge amounts of nuclear waste that has never been cleaned up or taken care of.

The DOE wants to transport 70,000 shipments of nuclear waste in a steady stream on our roads, railways, and shipping lanes, to the Hanford Nuclear Reservation with U.S. taxpayer money, mostly without our collective knowledge, and definitely without our permission. This steady stream of nuclear waste will be in transit on our highways and railways or several generations.

The DOE is using the legal system to leverage its enormous power against the democratically elected government of the State of Washington, with U.S. citizen taxpayer money, to slow down, no, to halt the U.S. taxpayer funded nuclear waste clean-up in the State of Washington, South Carolina, and Nevada just to name a few.

The DOE, with U.S. citizen taxpayer

TSE-0021 (contd)

See L-0020

money, is threatening to sue the State of Washington, which will have to use U.S. citizen taxpayer money to legally defend itself from the DOE's lack of commitment to clean up the nuclear waste that the AEC/DOE created over the last 58 years.

The DOE wants to reinstate nuclear testing of nuclear bunker busters and mini nukes at the Nevada Test Site which will create more radioactive fallout across the country, and will continue to create nuclear waste that will need shipping somewhere, probably Hanford, funded with U.S. citizen taxpayer money, again without our permission.

The DOE has no intention of ever cleaning up Hanford, the Nevada Test Site, Rocky Flats, North Carolina, etc., etc., and in fact, wants to expand the production of nuclear waste through the continued production of nuclear bombs and nuclear reactors, funded with U.S. citizen taxpayer money, again ostensibly without our collective knowledge and without our permission.

For 58 years from 1945 to the present, the DOE has funded the manufacturing

TSE-0021 (contd); TSE-0022

See		
L-00)20	
	1	

of radioactive nuclear waste with U.S. citizen taxpayer money, without our collective knowledge or our permission, and is responsible or past and future deaths of U.S. citizens resulting from radioactive contamination from its waste sites and its facilities.

No, I have looked at this every way I can and it still doesn't make sense.

This is outrageous. Take a look in the mirror and tell me what you see. Tell me that you're doing this for the good of the country.

I will settle for nothing less than the complete halt of the manufacturing of radioactive nuclear waste, and the immediate cleanup of the DOE's deplorable legacy DOE has left our children to contend with. The people of this country will not stand for this type of irresponsible behavior.

Sincerely, Dane Spencer.

MR. DEE WILLIS: Thank you.

Tom Carpenter.

TSE-0022 MR. TOM CARPENTER: My name is
Tom Carpenter, and I am with Government
Accountability Project. And I am here to speak

TSE-0022 (contd)

1	in favor of bringing in 12 and a half	
2	million cubic	
3	Oh, wait. No. No. I am not in	
4	favor of it. But I got Michael going there for	
5	a second.	
6	But we have been to a lot of these	
7	hearings together. I recognize a lot of the	
8	faces in the audience.	
9	And, you know, we have heard a lot	
10	about these volumes tonight, 444 billion	
11	gallons of nuclear waste, contaminated liquids,	
12	already put into the ground at the Hanford Site	
13	over 45 years.	
14	But, you know, what does that really	
15	mean? Well, if you stood next to the Columbia	
16	River and watched it flow by for five days,	
17	that's about how much water that is.	
18	We just heard a scientist from	
19	Battelle describe that if you were to put that	
20	volume of liquid into tanker cars holding about	
21	20,000 gallons each that you see on the	
22	railway, and you were stopped waiting for that	
23	train to pass, it would be about 250,000 miles	
24	of tanker cars going by.	
25	So, I mean, we are talking some	
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TSE-0022 (contd)

1 major volumes here. It's not 450 billion 2 gallons, and we are talking oceans of nuclear 3 waste that have already contaminated the Hanford Site. 4 And the really tragic part about 5 this is, it's really not even about volume. 6 7 Because we are talking about materials in such tiny, tiny amounts that one pound of plutonium, for instance, evenly divided among the lungs of 10 the people of the planet earth, would kill everybody. So. 11 Microscopic, miniscule quantities of 12 some of this stuff, dangerous for thousands and 13 thousands of years, and I don't think it's 30 14 and 40 years, I think it's probably 3,000 years 15 of a half-life for most of these radionuclides, 16 17 it's a real threat. And it's not enough. We've got to 18 add more to it. We've got to bring in another 19 20 70,000 truck loads. And there's something 21 wrong with this picture. 22 Already the fish in the Columbia

River are so poisonous that people eating these fish face a big risk of cancer. Tribal children in particular face, according to the

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TSE-0022 (contd)

EPA, a one in 50 chance of getting cancer from 1 eating fish. That's generally in the Columbia 3 River. At Hanford, it is the most contaminated, chemically contaminated, of course radiologically contaminated fish in the Columbia River. This isn't discussed in the EIS. 8 Big surprise. 9 This is a national nuclear waste 10 dump and it's going to become much more of one 11 when the DOE gets through, because you have 12 heard tonight that they have foreshortened 13 comment, and in fact the Hanford Advisory Board 14 15 has said we want another two weeks to be able to comment, because we legally cannot comment. 16 I am a member of that board. The DOE said, 17 18 nah, forget it. 19 So, look, the conversation at 20 Hanford is over. Okay? They're not listening. None of the comments here tonight will be taken 21 into account, it's not going to mean a damn 22 thing. We have had lots and lots of these 23 24 hearings. So, folks here, I really urge you to 25 79 BRIDGES & ASSOCIATES (800) 358-2345 (541) 276-9491

TSE-0022 (contd); TSE-0023

	· ·	
1	go up to the tables up there, sign the forms,	
2	saying you're interested in helping to work on	
3	an initiative to ban nuclear waste from being	
4	brought into the Hanford site for this year,	
5	and the initiative process is being pulled	
6	together by Heart of America, and Government	
7	Accountability Project, and PSR and Sierra Club	
8	and others, who are interested in doing	
9	something about it, not just coming to hearings	
10	and talking about it.	
11	I urge you all to get involved.	
12	There is litigation going on. There's things	
13	that mean something that is more than just	
14	sitting around talking to somebody who is not	
15	listening. So I urge you, get involved in some	
16	way, and let's do something about this.	
17	MR. DEE WILLIS: Frank Zucker.	
18	TSE-0023 MR. FRANK ZUCKER: My name is	
19	Frank Zucker.	
20	And I agree with most of the	
21	comments that I have heard here tonight. In	
22	fact all of them, as far as I can tell.	
23	So I am just going to add a small	
24	part. Clean water is a scarce resource. It is	
25	even scarcer than oil, according to some	
		0.0

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TSE-0023 (contd); TSE-0024

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1	reports from national agencies. Water, not	
2	oil, is what we will be fighting wars over in	
3	the future.	
1 4	So this plan to add more	
5	uncharacterized waste to inadequately	
6	monitored, unlined trenches, and to fix it in	
7	maybe five years from now, it is not just	
8	immoral and illegal, it is a national security	
9	risk, and even without considering what happens	
2 10	when a truck full of transuranic waste is	
11	intentionally or accidentally breached.	
2 12	So I think we've definitely got to	
13	start all over on this EIS. Thank you.	
14	MR. DEE WILLIS: Atis	
15	Muehtensachs.	
16	TSE-0024 MR. ATIS MUEHTENSACHS: My name	
1 17	is Atis Muehtensachs, and I think the EIS is	
18	unacceptable, and I am sad that the EPA doesn't	
19	agree with that.	
20	I think the comment period is too	
21	short, and what does a couple of weeks mean in	
2 22	regards to the thousand year half-lifes of the	
23	radionuclides.	
24	I also think that an Environmental	
3 25	Impact Statement, I don't know if it is under	
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TSE-0024 (contd)

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the NEPA law, but you should be aware all of the federal laws, state laws and local laws that are being broken by your actions.

I would like to comment on the light pollution, that is very good, something to consider.

And in regard to this groundwater contamination, I think the word commitment. I think that I personally believe that this groundwater is more valuable than the plutonium that the DOE can produce, and also the salmon in the river, is also more valuable than all of the plutonium that you have. So. . .

Naturally, my big comment I want to reply in your view of this, is I understand it is the policy of the DOE to reimburse corporate contractors for legal expenses that have been obtained by litigation due to environmental or health or whistleblower concerns.

And so with this Environmental Impact Statement, you will have the lowest bidding contractor come, they are going to want to cut a lot of corners, and they are going to get sued for whatever crimes that they do, and when the federal government pays them, I don't

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TSE-0024 (contd); TSE-0025

want the federal government to use taxpayer 1 money to reimburse their legal fees. That should come out of the corporation's pockets. Thank you. MR. DEE WILLIS: Thank you. 5 6 Fred Miller. 7 TSE-0025 MR. FRED MILLER: Thank you. 8 My name is Fred Miller. I'm a member of the Board of Directors of Peace Action of 9 Washington, which is supported by 16,000 10 households throughout Washington State. 11 And, Tom, when you get the 12 petitions, we will have people to help gather 13 those signatures. 14 I won't add to the comments that 15 have been made on the handling of waste at 16 Hanford. I will talk a little bit about 17 economics. Conservative and liberal economists 18 all say that when you subsidize, you are 19 subsidizing waste. 20 When the federal government 21 22 subsidized irrigation in the west, even the Reagan administration admitted that more than 23 65 percent of that water was wasted. 24 25 The studies that have been put forth 83

TSE-0025 (contd)

in peer review journals show it's more like 90 percent of the water is wasted. When you subsidize legal fees, then you encourage criminality. Whatever you subsidize, you are encouraging somebody to go ahead and waste it.

And in this case, the federal

and in this case, the federal government, the Department of Energy is proposing to subsidize the production of nuclear garbage.

They are saying, go ahead and produce it, we're going to let somebody else pay for it, somebody else somewhere down the road. We are going to minimize not only the economic cost but the political cost by shipping it away to some desert someplace in Washington. A desert in Nevada, which has remarkably little political clout.

So the question is, who's being subsidized? And it's the nuclear industry, especially the nuclear weapons production industry, so that the federal government can pretend that nuclear weapons are cheap, so that the federal government can pretend that just a few billion dollars will give us bunker busters and mini nukes.

TSE-0025 (contd); TSE-0026

1 The problem is that the few billion dollars that they could be spending now, adding 2 to the cost of producing those weapons right 3 away, will turn into a few trillions of dollars 4 when we get around to cleaning it up. 5 Actually, I don't think that the way 6 things are going, we will ever get around to 7 cleaning it up. And that the peacocks and the giraffes will be long extinct, and probably human beings will be long extinct, and Hanford 10 11 will still be producing its toxins. 12 And so if the Department of Energy 13 is not going to produce an Environmental Impact 14 Statement that honestly says what the costs of 15 producing that waste are, what the costs of mishandling that waste are, then the people are 16 going to have to do it ourselves, are going to 17 have to take the law into your own hands and 18 use the initiative process to do what Congress 19 20 has failed to do. 21 Thank you. 22

MR. DEE WILLIS: Valerie Rose.

TSE-0026 MS. VALERIE ROSE: My name is Valerie Rose, and I am a cancer survivor, so far I'm a survivor. I am not a downwinder by

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TSE-0026 (contd)

	1	birth, though I did work in the fruit ranch
	2	near the Tri-Cities for several years.
	3	So my response to any discussion of
	4	radioactive waste and other carcinogens is very
	5	personal.
-	6	The DOE's own model of current and
	7	projected groundwater contamination at Hanford
4	8	is a terrifying death sentence predicting
•	9	preventable cancer deaths among people and
	10	animals, fish and birds, who will be exposed to
	11	contaminated groundwater for years.
ı	12	Lined landfills, groundwater
	13	monitoring and leachate collection are clearly
2	14	the minimum necessary to begin to cope with the
	15	existing contamination, let alone any
	16	additional waste. This is where the DOE's
اد	17	focus should be, on dealing with the waste that
ગ	18	is already contaminating Hanford.
ام	19	The stop alternative is not a real
_	20	alternative. The EIS is an insult. It should
	21	be withdrawn. The DOE must be made to comply
5	22	with state and federal environmental laws, no
	23	more exemptions.
	24	And since the DOE has not yet
	25	adequately contained and cleaned up the
		*

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TSE-0026 (contd); TSE-0027

	1	existing waste, they should immediately stop	
	2	producing more waste. No more nuclear weapons.	
	3	No more nuclear energy. Thank you.	
	4	MR. DEE WILLIS: Nancy	
	5	Kroening.	
	6	TSE-0027 MS. NANCY KROENING: I am	
	7	Nancy Kroening from Seattle and Arizona.	
4	8	I agree with former speaker, no more	
٠,	9	waste at Hanford.	
	10	The Draft EIS describes mistakes	
	11	that have been made in the past and all the	
	12	ways cleanup is being done, it needs to be done	
	13	in the future. I believe that the Draft EIS is	
	14	just plain inaccurate and disingenuous.	
2	15	The numbers of people and animals	
_	16	that have been harmed over time must be greatly	
	17	underestimated. It's like .005 or something	
	18	like that.	
	19	When I read those statistics, I was	
	20	just blown away.	
	21	Let me describe how I know that this	
	22	just cannot be true. On a beautiful sunny	
	23	morning I was swimming with approximately 38	
	24	other women in Arizona. We were chatting about	
	25	Richland where I had some family members	
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TSE-0027 (contd)

		5	
	1	living.	
	2	One woman from Richland said that	
	3	two more people that she knows have turned up	
	4	with cancer. I do not think all the truth	-
3	5	about this matter is in this EIS. How do we	
ı	6	get it in there? Reading the DEIS was a real	
	7	eye opener. The amount of toxic chemicals is	
4	8	amazing. And then all the mixes of wastes are	
ı	9	mind boggling.	
	10	We regularly travel I-5. We are	
	11	very unhappy that we are unlikely to be able to	
1	12	avoid exposure to nuclear waste and transport	
	13	in this plan.	
5	14	But I didn't see anything in the EIS	
1	15	about people who were traveling in these	
	16	highways and who lived near Hanford and who	
	17	would be having increased exposure to nuclear	
ľ	18	materials. I simply don't believe the charts	
	19	and the numbers.	
	20	The DEIS contains a lot of material,	
6	21	but for instance, very real problems like	
	22	drinking whatever water in the Tri-Cities is	
	23	just sort of glossed over.	
	24	I saw no mention of systems to	
	25	filter the water adequately. The health	-
			à

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TSE-0027 (contd)

effects of company staff were higher than those 1 of DOE staff. Why? Shouldn't we be doing something about this and requiring the companies to be more careful? And have their employees have less exposure? Admittedly Hanford is a mess. 7 The DOE has been working on cleanup since about 8 1995, was when the DOE stopped releasing the 9 waste en masse into the ground. Why did the DOE wait so long? 10 Now we are being promised liners and 11 caps maybe on some of the trenches. 12 The problems of liners and caps are 13 legendary and they are discussed in the DEIS. 14 Water in and around the trenches need to be 15 collected and treated. We need to clean up 16 first, prove it is really done, and then that's enough. No more. Let it be. I am for the 18 initiative so people can really know what is 19 20 happening. I agree with the young man who said 21 the water and the fish are far more valuable 22 than the nuclear materials. . 23 Thank you. Thank you all for being 24 25 here. 89

TSE-0027 (contd); TSE-0028

1	MR. DEE WILLIS: Next, Gerry	
2	Pollet.	
3	TSE-0028 MR. GERRY POLLET: Thanks.	
4	What started much of the concern about the	
5	import of waste was a Freedom of Information	
6	Act document we obtained a year ago that said	
7	Hanford will make receiving remote handled	
8	transuranic waste from off-site generators a	
9	priority over award fee work scope. That means	
10	a priority above Hanford cleanup work.	
11	Remote handled transuranic waste is	
12	extremely radioactive. As radioactive or more	
13	so than spent nuclear fuel.	
14	But it is not shipped in the same	
15	casks as spent nuclear fuel, and they are less	
16	resistant to many different types of	
17	vulnerabilities.	
18	They are tested, however, and we do	
19	know that, for instance, a spent nuclear fuel	
20	cask is not designed to withstand a fire of	
21	1,400 degrees for greater than 30 minutes.	
22	We also know that shipments of spent	
23	nuclear fuel and remote handled transuranic	
24	waste will go through tunnels and be exposed to	
25	many hazards that will involve fires, potential	
	e e	
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		30

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